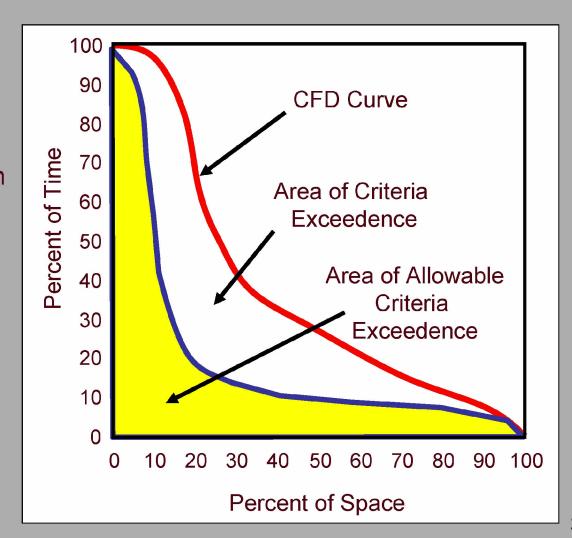
Revisiting the Biological Reference Curves

Jeni Keisman (UMCES CBP), Gary Shenk (EPA CBP)

What is a reference curve?

A bioreference curve is a cumulative frequency distribution that is used to determine "unacceptable" exceedance of the criteria.

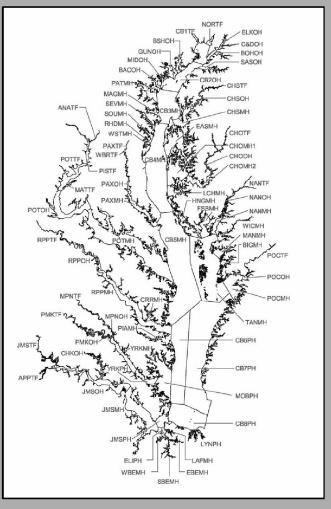


The biologically-based reference curve

Goal: to identify the amount of spatial and temporal criteria exceedance that can occur without causing significant ecological degradation

- Identify an indicator of biological health.
- Identify "healthy" measurements of this indicator, for use as a "reference".
- Calculate exceedance rates of the target criteria that correspond, in space and time, with these "healthy" reference measurements. These are your "acceptable exceedances."
- Formulate a CFD from these "acceptable exceedance" rates. This is your "bioreference curve."
- Compare exceedance rates for each segment-du-assessment period to this bioreference curve, to determine whether exceedances extend beyond the "allowable" threshold (represented by the bioreference curve).

The Chesapeake Bay benthic index of biotic integrity (B-IBI)



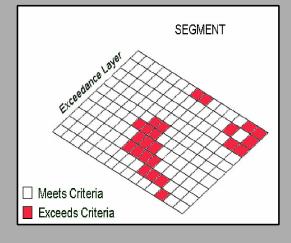


- •minimum B-IBI score ≥ 3.0
- no sample size requirement
- time period is single year

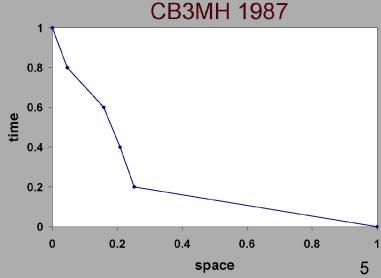
CBP Segment	Year
APPTF	2004
вонон	2004
CB1TF	2004
СВ2ОН	2002
СВЗМН	1995
СВ6РН	1993
CB8PH	1996
FSBMH	2005
NANMH	1987
RPPMH	1988
RPPTF	1996
WICMH	1999

Acceptable exceedances form bioreference curve

CBP Segment	Year
APPTF	2004
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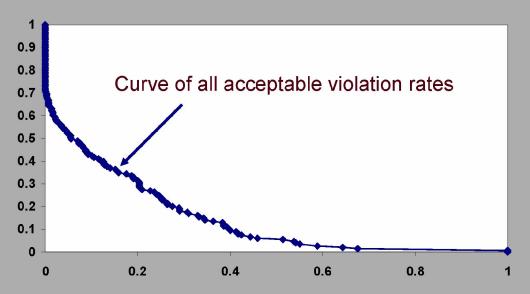


CBSEG	Year	Month	Violation Rate
СВЗМН	1987	60	0.2522068
СВЗМН	1987	7	0.208657
СВЗМН	1987	8	0.1582181
СВЗМН	1987	9	0.0461538

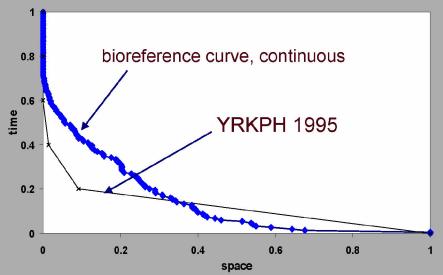


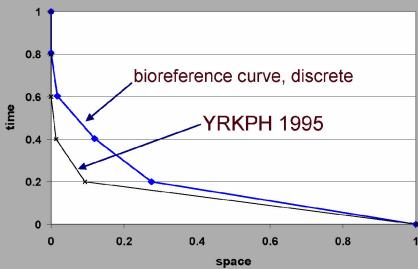
All acceptable violation rates combined

CBSEG	Year	Month	Violation Rate
СВЗМН	1987	6	0.2522068
СВЗМН	1987	7	0.208657
СВЗМН	1987	8	0.1582181
СВЗМН	1987	9	0.0461538
CB4MH	1998	6	0.5882037
CB4MH	1998	7	0.5375158
СВ4МН	1998	8	0.399928
СВ4МН	1998	9	0.4234667
СВ6РН	2001	6	0
СВ6РН	2001	7	0
СВ6РН	2001	8	0.0204819
СВ6РН	2001	9	0



Assessment curves evaluated at discrete points



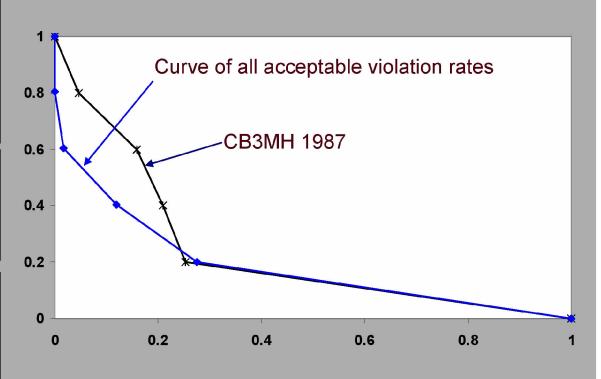


Concerns raised by reviewers

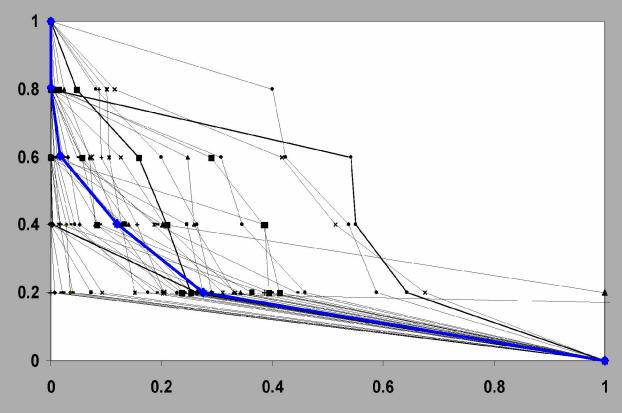
- By combining violation rates from all healthy areas into one bioreference curve, we create a curve that, theoretically, will represent approximately the median of all curves included.
- Thus approximately half of all segment-years used to create the bioreference curve may fail an assessment conducted with that bioreference curve.
- Issue was raised verbally in discussions around the time of the STAC CFD Review (c. 2005-2006)
- We confirmed this concern.

Some acceptable exceedances fail their own bioreference curve

CBSEG	Year	Month	Violation Rate
СВЗМН	1987	6	0.2522068
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CB6PH	2001	6	0
СВ6РН	2001	7	0
СВ6РН	2001	8	0.0204819
СВ6РН	2001	9	0



Some acceptable exceedances fail their own bioreference curve



For deep water, 73% of segment-years with "acceptable" D.O. violation rates fail existing the deep water bioreference curve

Are the errors "balanced"?

Percentage of segment-years failing the bioreference curve

Designated use ¹	Healthy BIBI	Degraded BIBI
DC	67%	98%
DW	73%	92%
OW	52%	47%

Percent error

Designated use	Healthy segs failing	Degraded segs passing
DC	67%	2%
DW	73%	8%
OW	52%	53%



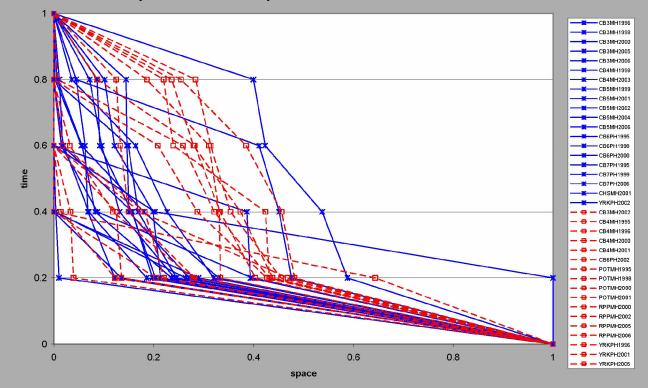




Are we identifying distinct "healthy" and "degraded" reference communities?

"Cloudplot" of deep water reference communities

Answer: no.

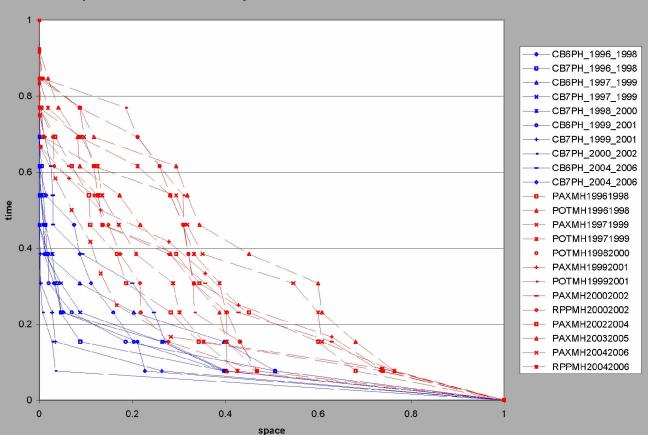


proposed revisions to methodology

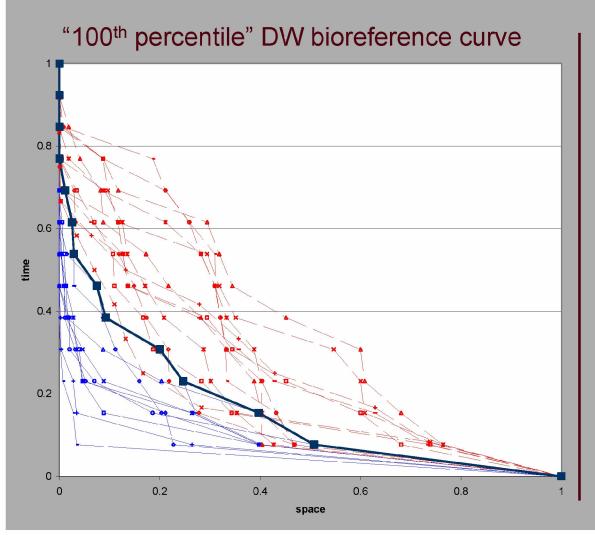
	Current Method	Suggested Rev	isions
	1. Obtain dataset of all Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity (B-IBI) scores for time period 1985-2006 Restrict dataset to 1996-2006 time period samples use grand score only		riod; for fixed station
2. For relevant segments (those with Deep Water (DW) and Deep Channel (DC) DUs), match benthic stations and scores in dataset with monthly open water, deep water, and deep channel designated use boundaries. Boundaries are derived using the standardized, automated method for identifying pycnocline boundaries documented in EPA CBP's 2008 Technical Support for Criteria Assessment Addendum. Pycnocline boundaries are then interpolated using the CBP interpolator. Interpolator cells are matched with benthic station locations, and interpolated pycnocline boundaries are applied to each benthic station location.			None
3. Benthic stations (and their associated B-IBI scores) are assigned to a DU: OW, DW, or DC.			None
 4. To define the biological reference community for each designated use, all segment-years for which the minimum B-IBI was ≥ 3.0 are identified a. Use 3-year rolling time periods rather than single years. This brings the reference community ID method in better alignment with the DO criteria assessment method for which reference communities are being identified. b. Require a B-IBI score sample size >= 10. This improves the spatial representation of the B-IBI score with an average B-IBI score ≥ 3.0, standard deviation (SD) < 1.0, rather than a minimum. Using the average is consistent with methods used by benthic experts to assess benthic community impairment. 			
5. For the segment-years identified in step #4, the monthly (in the case of OW and DW) or instantaneous (DC) None violation rates are obtained.			
6. These violation rates (e.g. percentage of a segment-du's volume failing the DO criteria in a given month; thus 4 measures per summer for OW and DW – June thru Sept) are used to define "acceptable" exceedances of the dissolved oxygen criteria, based on the logic that if a healthy benthic community existed in the segment-du in that summer, then the degree of DO criteria violation that occurred did not lead to an impaired benthic community.			

Proposed revisions to methodology: deep water

Cloudplot: new "deep water" reference communities



Proposed revisions to methodology: deep water



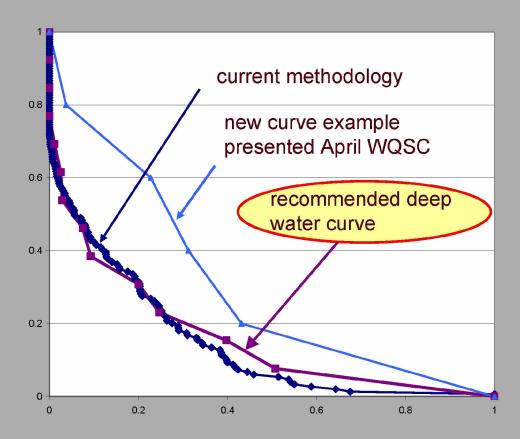
Recommendation:

- Adopt revised methodology and apply revised deep water bioreference curve.
- Revised curve is derived from the 100th percentile of healthy D.O. violation rates at each time point.
- Resultant error rate

 (incorrect classification of a reference community):
 zero.

proposed revisions to methodology: deep water

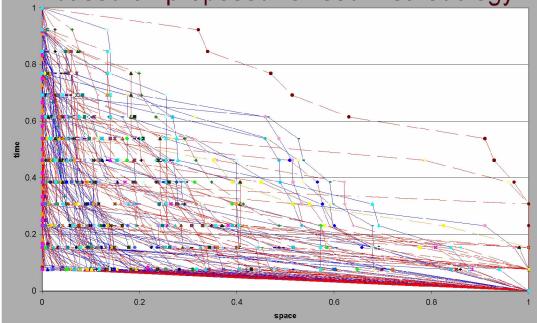
deep water bioreference curve comparison



Proposed revisions to methodology: open water

Cloudplot:

New "open water" reference communities based on proposed revised methodology



Conclusion:

- Benthic communities do not provide an appropriate biological reference for violations of the "open water" D.O. criteria.
- Consistent with findings reported in EPA 903-R-03-002 (April 2003).

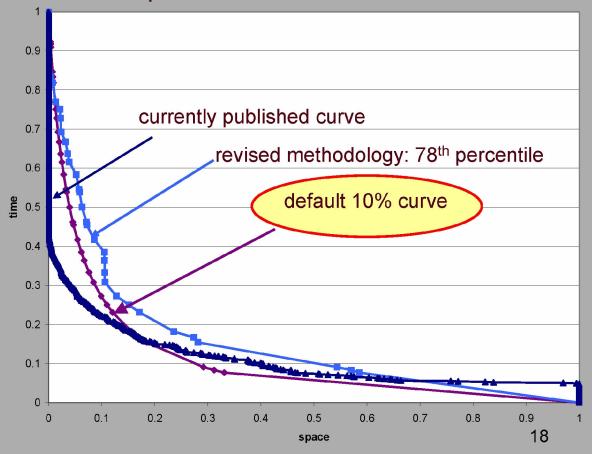
Recommendation:

 Apply the default bioreference curve for assessing the OW D.O. criteria.

Proposed revisions to methodology

Open Water bioreference curve

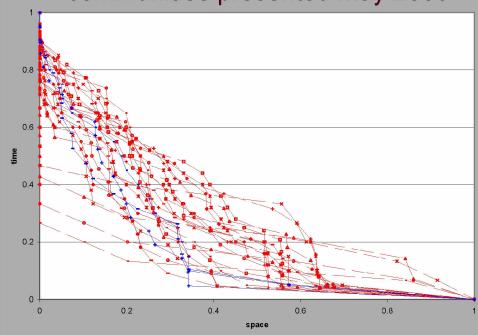
Curve percentile	good fail	bad pass
0.10	87%	14%
0.20	84%	18%
0.30	76%	21%
0.40	73%	24%
0.50	67%	34%
0.60	62%	41%
0.70	59%	48%
0.77	51%	50%
0.78	49%	50%
0.79	46%	50%
0.80	42%	50%
0.90	25%	58%
1.00	0%	87%



Proposed revisions to methodology: deep channel

Cloudplot:

Preliminary "deep channel" reference communities presented May 2009

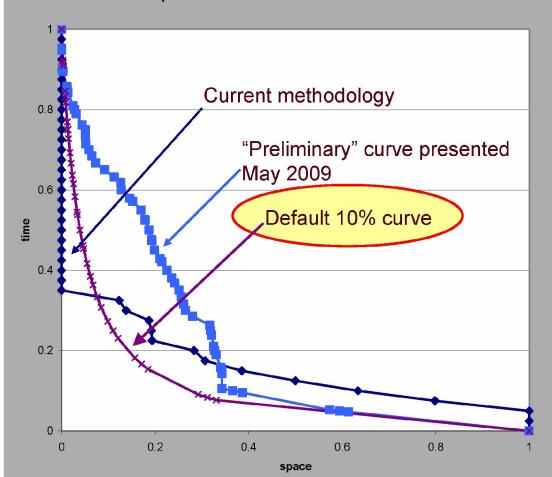


Findings:

- May 2009 preliminary results presented to the Water Quality Steering Committee contained a calculation mistake
- Corrected analysis
 yielded ZERO "healthy"
 deep channel reference
 communities in the two
 decade data record.

proposed revisions to methodology: deep channel

Deep channel bioreference curve



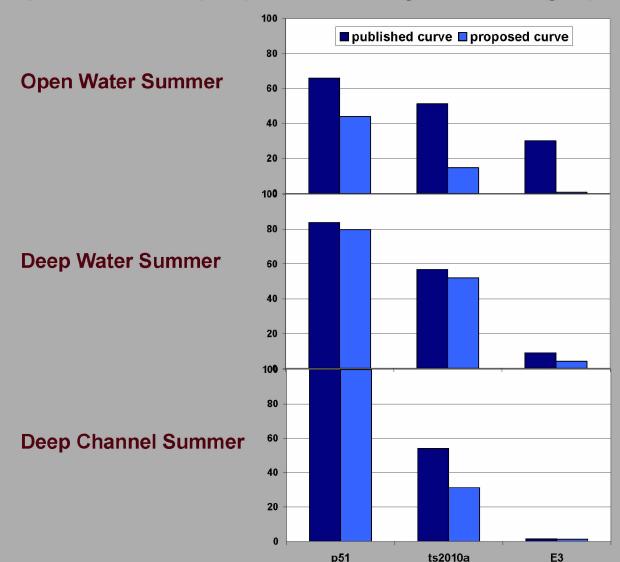
Conclusion:

 Current conditions in the Chesapeake Bay deep channel habitat are not sufficient for identifying "acceptable" rates of D.O. violation.

Recommendation:

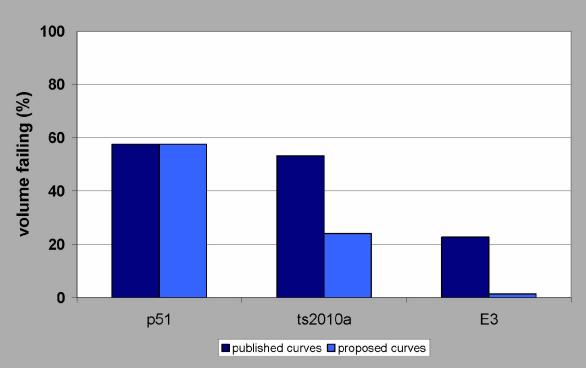
Until a time when "healthy"
reference benthic communities
can be identified on the
relevant spatiotemporal scale
in the deep channel, apply the
default 10% curve for assessing
D.O. criteria violation in the
deep channel designated use.

implications of proposed changes: average percent volume failing



implications of proposed changes: average percent volume failing

Average Volume Failing, All Summer DUs Combined



Questions and comments

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